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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/757,782	01/15/2004	Craig Wunsh	TJK/443	5458

7590

10/06/2005

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EXAMINER

CHEN, JOSE V

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3637

DATE MAILED: 10/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/757,782

Applicant(s)

WUNSH ET AL.

Examiner

José V. Chen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 January 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/28/05 6/1/04
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

Note the use of the expression "means".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 2, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hancock. The patent to Hancock (figs. 1-3) teaches structure as claimed including a display device including a first member including a tabletop provided with a transparent

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portion, a second member arranged to cooperate with the first member to define an interior space for holding an article to be viewed through the transparent portion, the first and second members are arranged to be selectively engaged together or disengaged by way of lockable operating means (12, 10), the operating means being operable from a position outside the interior space, the first and second members engage together by way of two opposed retaining means.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hancock. The patent to Hancock teaches structure substantially as claimed, as discussed above including base plate, overlying tabletop member, flanges for mounting. The use of flanges on an opposite member to facilitate the mounting thereof would have

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been a reversal of parts in view of the patent to Hancock, who teaches the use of mounting flanges to be old. To use such flanges in the same intended manner would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art since such structures are used in the same intended manner, thereby providing structure as claimed.

Claims 3-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hancock as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Pokorny et al. The patent to Hancock teaches structure substantially as claimed as discussed above including retaining structure, the only difference being that the retaining structure is not in the form of a recess and flange. However, the patent to Pokorny et al teaches the use of providing a locking structure employing a flange and recess to be old. It would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the structure of Hancock to include a retaining structure in the form of a flange and recess, as taught by Pokorny et al since such structures are conventional alternative structures used in the same intended purpose and Hancock. It is noted that Hancock recognizes the use of providing a locking member using a key or latch and to use such commercially available structures in the same intended purpose would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 9- 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hancock as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Kara. The patent to Hancock teaches structure substantially as claimed as discussed above including supporting means and transparent portion, the only difference being that the base does

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not include a compressible material. However, the patent to Kara teaches the use of providing compressible material to bias structure in a direction and to provide protection to be old. It would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the structure of Hancock to include compressible material, as taught by Kara since such structures are use in the same intended purpose, thereby providing structure as claimed. The use of different objects to be displayed, as well as any descriptive paraphernalia would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art since such structures are routinely used commercially, thereby providing structure as claimed.

Conclusion

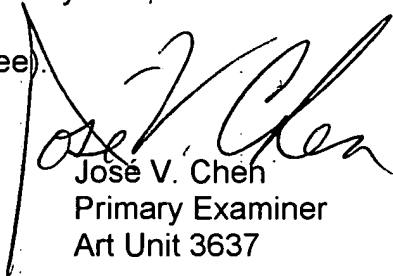
The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The patents to Hayman-Chaffey, Brown, Arnaldi, Krupa et al, Hustad, Liang, beltman, Turner, Walaschek, Moore, Nurick, Heyman, Jung-Chung, Kriegsman, Peng, Wilton teach structure similar to applicant's.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to José V. Chen whose telephone number is (571)272-6865. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f,m-th 5:30am-3:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lanna Mai can be reached on (571)272-6867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jose V. Chen
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3637

Chen/jvc
09-14-05